# POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY POLITICS.

The German Democrate and the Pro-To-Night.

All the several committees of the German demo ats of the city held a joint meeting yesterday after-on at Reinhardt's casino, corner Houston and ott streets. Mr. John J. Friedmann, of the Twelfth ard, was called to the chair, and Mr. Julius Henets, of the Nineteenth ward, was elected secretary, the principal business of the meeting was to make the principal business of the grand torchight proceson to take place to-night. The Germans are to save a separate and distinct division which has been liotted to them by Tammany, and they intend to take of it as grand and tunposing a demonstration of se German democratic element as their efforts may mable them to organize. The object of this is miply that the Germans demand—yes, demand—aerman for a prominent county office to be nomited by Tammany Hall, and they hope that if they resent a spectacle of almost overpowering numbers simply that the Germans demand—yes, demand—a German for a prominent county office to be nominated by Tammany Hall, and they hope that if they present a spectacle of almost overpowering numbers their demand would not only be respected, but coaplied with. They expect to have from 10,000 to 15,000 men in the procession, and if that be the case their division will probably be the most attractive part of the demonstration. There are to be seven divisions in all of the Germans, of all of which Major William Seeback is Grand Marshal. The First division is composed as follows:—Marshal, Henry Lochmueller, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Sixthwards, Staten Island and South Brooklyn: point of organization on Third street, between Bowery and Second avenue. Second division, H. Wisser, Marshal, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth wards, organize on Fourth street, between Bowery and Second avenue. Second division, Marshal, Seventh, Thirteenth, Tenth and Fourteenth wards, meet on Fifth street, east of Bowery. Fourth division, honorary escort, Colonel Budke, Marshal, Seventh, Thirteenth, Tenth and Fourteenth wards; a large ship manned by "Boys in Blue," a shariot of friumph, citizen Hoffman Club, artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Diehl, commanding, and other radies; a large ship manned by "Boys in Blue," a shariot of friumph, citizen Hoffman Club, artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Diehl, commanding, and other voluntary military organizations. They meet on Bixth street, east of the Bowery. The Fifth division is commanded by Major Sauer as marshal, and it is formed of the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, and meets on Seventh attreet, between First and Second svenues. The Sixth division is under the command of Colonel Wutschel, and the Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second wards are to form it, meeting on Eighth street, east of the Bowery. Of the Seventh division H. Hocke is Marshal, and it is composed of the Twelfth, Ninteenth and Twenty-first wards, and meets on Ninth and Tenth streets, east of the Bowery. Bower of this Germ

#### BROOKLYN CITY POLITICS.

platform and letters of the democratic candidates and party my lips are sealed.

But there is one subject on which my lips are not and never can be sealed in deale, and never can be sealed in deale, and other the sealed in the sealed and never, written in legarny. That record this aliant party. That record in the most brillant party. That record his aliant party of this record I can feel and say, as you can let posterity read this, and let posterity judge. Oh, what a record it is! When this country was racked to its very centre by the shock of contending armies; when the degenerate sons of the country raised their rebellious hands against our flag; when men proved themselves unworthy of their birth, and sought to trample in the dust that banner of beauty and glory; when they sought to make it the winding-sheet of the world's hopes—there was one party among whose numbers not a single man was unfaitful to the constitution and flag, and that was the republican party. Where, I ask, would have been the country lo-day if there had been no republican party? You would not have had a country left to be proud of. Our country lives because we dared to start up and say the last man and the last dollar shall go, if necessary, to put down this infernal conspiracy. We knew this war would build up a large public det and we knew this tax laws must be passed to pay it. We knew these things were unpopular, but we said this is necessary for the salvation of our dear land and must be done. Your Representative and I said if it drives us into private life we will vote for these tax bills, for only by these can our banner be kept flying in the field.

I don't speak to-day to gain votes. It would be unnecessary, if I was disposed to do so. The result of the election is just as certain as if the votes were already counted out in November. (Great applause.) When the time came, in the propress of the war, that conscription was necessary, we knew how upopular a draft must be; but our solders were dying from sickness in hospitals and being

pieces, though Pourts active to glovery and horzy per Colons, corner of pictures and Socia access.

\*\*BROOMENT CHT POURTS.\*\*

\*\*The past week has been one of considerable active to the past was a king county and has been care of considerable active to the past of the pa

and protection to all whom God created. To secure this we have only to plant ourselves on the eternal rock of right, as we did when we arrayed ourselves against the wrongs of slavery. He converted what was intended as a crusade of slavery into an onward march for liberty, and you heard ringing all over the republic, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." We shall triumph because we are striking for the right. We shall triumph because we are striking for the right. We shall triumph because we are fathful to the honored dead, over whose graves unrepentant traitors have dared to repeat their treason. They did not give their heart's blood to relinquish these States into the hands of those who murdered them for their fidelity and loyalty. They went forth from loving wives and happy homes to extinguish the embers of rebellion, never, as they hoped, to be rekindled. It seems to me they must turn in their bloody shrouds to the men whose power they struck down.

By all the memories of the sainted dead, by all the blood shed so freely, by all the sacrifices of the nation, I appeal to the thousands who stand before me to so speak that the world shall hear, that the American people will not welcome unrepentant traitors to their Cabinet to rule this country; nor to their Congress to make laws to govern the widows and children of men they siew upon hundreds of the thought of the people proclaim that loyalty shall govern what loyalty preserved.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

#### THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

All Parties in Line of Action-The Nomina tions and Votes of the States During the Past Years. Five States hold general elections this month,

viz.:—Nebraska (incorrectly set down for the 6th), Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana on the 13th of October, and West Virginia on the 22d.

NEBRASKA.

This State was admitted in June, 1866, and there year, when a republican Governor (Butler) was chosen by 145 majority, receiving 4,003 votes against 3,948 for Morton, democrat. The candidates this year, including district attorneys for three districts,

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	David Butler	Democratic. James R. Porter.
		Victor Vifquain.
Treasurer		
Auditor		
Congress	John Taffe	A. J. Poppleton.
Attorney-Ist		
Attorney—3d	E. F. Gray	James W. Savage. T. L. Griffey.
	PENNSYLVANI	<b>.</b>

The highest vote cast in Pennsylvania was 597,370 at the October election in 1806, when John W. Geary was elected Governor over Heister Clymer by a majority of 17,178. In 1807 Sharswood, democrat, was elected Judge of the Supreme Court by 922 majority in a total vote 62,800 less than that cast in 1866. The Stafe during the last seven years is a

The state of the s	Rep.	Dem.	Majority.	Total.
1860-Oct	262,403	230, 239	32,164	492,612
1860-Nov	268,030	*208,412	59,618	476,442
1862	215,616	219,140	3,524	434,756
1863	269,496	254,171	15,325	523,667
1864-Nov	296,481	276,306	20,075	572,702
1865	233,400	215,740	22,660	454, 263
1866		890,096	17.178	597,370
1867		267,746	922	534,570
*This includ			sition vote	

12,776 for Bell.

The candidates this year are as follows:— Auditor General ....J. F. Hartrnit ..... Charles E. Boyle

Surveyor GeneralJ. M. Ca	mpoeti W. H. Ent.
Cong.	
	Democratic.
1-B. L. Berry	S. J. Randall.
2-Charles O'Netl	T. B. Florence.
3-Leonard Myers	J. Monat.
4-W. D. Kelley	J. B. Nicholson.
5-Caleb N. Taylor	J. R. Reading.
6-J. R. Breitenbach	J. D. Stiles.
7-W. Townsend	R. E. Monaghan.
8-H. S. Eckert	J. L. Getz.
9-0. J. Dickey	Hiram B. Swarr.
10-H. L. Cake	J. J. Connor.
11-D. Kalbfus	D. M. Van Auken.
12-Theodore Strong	G. W. Woodward.
13-Ulysses Mercur	
14 J. B. Packer	J. F. Knipe.
15-S. Small	R. J. Haldeman.
16-John Cessna	E. M. Kimmell.
17-Daniel J. Morrell	
18-W. H. Armstrong	
19-G. W. Scoffeld	R. Brown.
20-George Gilfillan	R. M. De France.
21-John Covode	
22-James S. Negley	A. Burtt.
23-Darwin Phelps	L. Z. Mitchell.
24-J. B. Donley	D. Crawford.

OHIO.

During the last eight years Ohio has given republican majorities—the highest in 1863, when Brough, for Governor, had 61,020 on the home vote and 39,179 on the soldiers, or 101,099 in total. In 1867 R. B. Hayes, republican, was elected Governor by 2,983 majority. The following is the vote of the State

since 1860:-	THE TOHOWILL	g is the	vote of th	e state
	Rep.	Dem.	Majority.	Total
1860-Oct	212,854	199,951	12,493	412,80
1860-Nov	231,610	*210,831	20,779	442,44
1803	288,661	187,562	101,099	476, 223
1864-Oct	237,210	182,439	54,751	419,649
1884-Nov	265,154	205,568	59,586	470,722
1867	243,605	240,622	. 2,988	484, 227
*Bell and	Breckinridge	vote inc	luded.	

The candidates this year are as follows:-Republican.
Superior Judge.....William White.
School Commis'nr. J. A. Norris.
B'd Public Works...James Moore...
Cierk Sup'r Court...Rodney Foor

Cong.	
Dist. Republican.	Democratic.
1-B. Eggleston	.P. W. Strader.
2-J. E. Stevenson	.Samuel F. Carv.
3-R. C. Schenck	
4-Wm, Lawrence	
5-T. E. Grissel	
6—John A. Smith	
7—James J. Winans	
8—John Beatty	.J. H. Benson.
9-Wm H. Gibson	
10-James M. Ashley	
11-John T. Wilson	
12-N. J. Turney	.P. Van Trump.
13-Charles Cooper	.George W. Morgan.
14-M. Weiker	.L. R. Critchfield.
15-E, H. Moore	.M. D. Follett.
16-J. A. Bingham	
17-Jacob A. Ambler	
18-Wm. H. Upson	
10 Towner A Confield	James Makeren

James A. Garfield.....James McEwen. The following is the vote of Indiana since 1860: The following is the vote of Indiana since 1800;—

\*\*Rep. Dent. Maj. Total.\*\*

1860—President. 130,033 \*133,110 5,923 272,143

1862—State...... 118,517 128,160 9,543 246,677

1864—Gvoernor. 152,084 131,201 20,883 283,285

1864—President. 156,422 139,233 20,189 280,658

1860—State..... 169,601 155,399 14,292 325,600

\*\* This includes 5,306 for Bell, 12,295 for Breckinridge and 115,509 for Douglas. Lincoln over Douglas,
23,524; Lincoln over all, 5,923.

The candidates this year are as follows:—

\*\*Republican.\*\*

\*\*Republican.\*\*

\*\*President.\*\*

\*\*Republican.\*\*

\*\*President.\*\*

\*\*Republican.\*\*

\*\*President.\*\*

\*\*Republican.\*\*

\*\*President.\*\*

\*\*President.\*\*

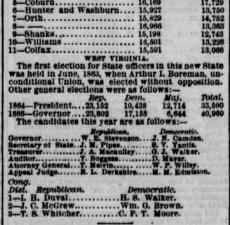
\*\*Republican.\*\*

\*\*President.\*\*

\*\*P

1	Cong.
1	Dist. Republican. Democratic.
١	1-J. C. Veatch
ı	2-W. O. GroshamM. C. Kerr.
1	3-Robert N. LambW. S. Holman.
ı	4-G. W. JulianJ. S. Reid.
۱	5-John CoburnJ. W. Keightley.
ı	8-W. W. CarterD. W. Voorhees.
1	7-G. S. Orth
1	8-D. D. Pratt
1	9-J. P. C. ShanksR. Lowry.
	10-Wm. WilliamsA. Ellison.
1	11-Jasper PackardM. K. Farrand.
1	The last Legislature re-districted the State a
	changed the boundaries of each Congressional of
	trict, with the exception of the old Eighth, which
	now known as the Tenth. The vote in 1866 of
	counties which now compose the districts, the re
	dence and politics of the present members (der
	crats in italics), are as follows:-
	Representatives Vote in 1866,-
	The state of the s

1—Notack 2—Kerr 3—Holman 4—Julian 5—Coburn 6—Hunter and Washburn...



## POLITICAL NOTES.

Town election in Hartford to-day.

Ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, has written a powerful letter urging the native population of the State to "organize for the conflict; organize in every county and district; arouse the people

from fatal lethargy; arouse them, not by words of denunciation, not by appeals to their prejudices and passions, but to their reason and patriotism. The stake is valuable above all earthly price; it is good government for ourselves and our posterity."

The Hartford *Times* advertises:—"Wanted by the

radicals, a very serious riot."

The Philadelphis Age (democratic) gives the following about General Kilpatrick:—General Kilpatrick is exceedingly bold and valiant in Independence square when protected by the police. He acted dif-ferently in Lancaster in escaping from Fulton Hall by the back cellar door. At Lancaster General Kilpatrick told his "black and tan" audence to "smass the head of a copperhead whenever they saw one." They attempted it and got well whipped. Then the radical journals whined out a "riot" and "outrage." And further says, referring to the grand demonstration of the "Boys in Blue":—"The colored troops, who volunteered so freely and fought so bravely (in the opinion of radicals had no proper place assigned

the opinion of radicals) had no proper place assigned them in the parade yesterday."

The fight in General Butler's district (Fifth Massachusetts) is getting quite warm. The subscription to assist Mr. Dana in the support of his family in case he should be elected over the General does not seem to make much headway. The Boston Journal is out for Butler.

The Philadelphia, Theograph, (radical), cries, out

The Philadelphia Telegraph (radical) cries out 'Philadelphia in danger." What from? Certainly not from the glorious "B'hoys in Blue ?"

The Harrisburg (Pa.) State Guard (radical) says:— We can safely assert that no better managed or more thoroughly contested compaign was ever conducted in Pennsylvania than the one now in progress, inspired by the defence and advocacy of republican principles." So much the worse if you lose.

Does the "end of the Bourbon dynasty" to which the papers are just now referring imply that the

whiskey ring has been smashed up?
The execution of Max Klinger, for murder in St.
Louis, has been postponed from the 6th inst. to some time in November. Respiting convicted murderers seems to be all the rage in Missouri. Especial atten-tion, on the other hand, appears to be directed to

the assassination of registration officers.

General Logan denies that the G. A. R.'s. are pledged to vote for Grant. No, be gar!

Hon. Thomas L. Jones has been renominated for

Congress from the Fifth Kentucky district. James L. Seward denies having written a letter re says:-"My firm conviction is that the election of Seymour will ultimately restore the equality of the States and give peace and harmony to the American people under the constitution-the only true basis of

Says Lieutenant General Sherman:-"In my judgment, an officer of the army, sworn to obey the laws and serve every administration, has no busi-Per contra, writes Major General Phil Sheridan:-

Say to the Boys in Blue that it is as essential to have a political victory this fall as it was to have an Appomattox in '65, and that every man who loves is country should vote for Grant."

The Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinet says that as there will be no election in Virginia on the 3d of November the North Carolina radicals are proposing to profit by it by carrying negroes from Virginia into the border counties of North Carolina under the pretence of work, but really for the purpose of register-

All the great radical demonstrations in the West are called "fizzles" by the democrats, and vice versa. One thing is certain, however, that the entire people are aroused if both parties tell untruths.

Fernando Wood and Judge Cragin, of New Hampshire, political antipodes, were guests in the same hotel in Scranton, Pa., lately. Cragin was serenaded since Wood went down in Scranton.

Boutwell, of Massachusetts, is being made a big card of by the radicals in Ohlo. He talks, about every night, except the Sabbath, when he exhorts at a hard shell Baptist prayer meeting.

#### TELEGRAPHIC POLITICAL ITEMS.

Republican Nominations in Albany County. The republicans of this county nominated Mr. Henry Smith for district attorney and Clinton H. Mencely for county cierk.

George H. Pendleton in Pittsburg. Pa. PITTSBURG, Oct. 4, 1868. Mr. George H. Pendleton arrived here last night, and will address a Democatic Mass Convention to-

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4, 1868.

There are twenty-six democratic uniformed clubs in this city, numbering nearly 6,000 members. Speaker Colfax in Indiana.

Speaker Colfax is in this city spending a few days. He was serenaded last night at the residence of T. P. Houghby by the "Fighting Boys in Blue" and large sasembly of citizens. He made a short address, speaking encouragingly of the prospects of success of the republican cause in October and November, and said the political horizon never looked brighter. He will speak here to-morrow night.

## MUSICAL REVIEW.

J. L. Peters publishes the following:-"Driven from Home." W. S. Hays. A touching little song, with no pretensions except that of simplicity and feeling. It is handsomely illustrated.
"To the Cross I Cling;" sacred song. Millard.

The same remarks which we have made about the preceding song will apply to this, without need of additional comment.
"Little Blossom." J. R. Thomas. A playful little

piece, unpretentious in character and of interest to

"Loves of the Angels;" waltz. A. Pacher. A very pretty waitz, and well varied throughout, although not possessing any original traits. Why it should be termed 'brilliant," as it is on the title page, we are at a loss to know, for there is nothing remarkable about it, and any ordinary conservatory pupil should be able to play it at sight. It is also called a "reverie," on the principle, we suppose, of tucus a

"reverie," on the principle, we suppose, of tucus a non tucendo.

The same house publishes in a neat form two numbers from "Geneviève de Brabant," called "C'est un pate" and "En passant."

"Qui Vive;" galop de concert. Ganz. A spirited, dashing galop, marred, however, by too many repetitions. It might be cut down to one-half with great improvement to it. The finale is very common and ineffective.

"Marian Klänge Waltzes." Joseph Strauss. The introduction to these waltzes is omitted, and the whole piano arrangement exceedingly poor. We doubt very much if Strauss ever wrote the finale. There are many mistakes besides scattered through it which are a libel on this favorite waitz composer.

There are many mistakes besides scattered through it which are a libel on this favorite waitz composer.

Schirmer publishes an exquisite morcean by J. W. Groschel called "Les Adleux." It is of the Schamann order, and shows the accomplished musician in every measure.

Binne publishes a song by Groschel called "Suning every measure.

Binne publishes a song by Groschel called "Suning twithin My Heart." It is a slumber song, and has a plaintive, touching character which must recommend it to the attention of every musician.

Wm. Hall & Son publish the following:—

"Farewell to the Mountain," the lament of a Scotish Highlander on leaving his native land. J. Daniel. A simple, plaintive Scottish song, which, when sung by an artist, cannot fail to please.

"Oh, Sing that Melody Again." Groschel. Another of those charming songs of this favorite composer, well conceived and worked up in a musicianly manner.

Wm. A. Pond & Co. publish the celebrated arrangement of "Home, Sweet Home," for the left hand alone, by James M. Webli. It is a very brilliant and effective piece and will serve as an excellent study for the left hand.

"Sweet Hours of Memory;" contraits or bass song. Henry Kleber. One of the most beautiful and attractive songs we have met in the course of our review. The melody is entirely out of the ordinary line and the accompaniment equally good. The words are also of a superior kind.

"Long Branch Schottish." Eastburn. To any one who admires Lingard's song this arrangement of one of the most popular of his ditties will prove acceptable.

"Shout for Liberty;" a political war song. Brown.

of one of the most popular of his ditties will prove acceptable.

"Shout for Liberty;" a political war song. Brown. Averaging with the best of campaign songs which, however, never amount to much.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:—

"Pourquoi qu'ils m'font" and "Amours Nouvelles," from "Barbe Bleue," two of the most attractive members of this favorite opers.

"Herbstrosen Waltzes." Joseph Strauss. A beautiful set of waitzes, but miserably arranged for the piano.

"Tyrolean and His Child." King. A simple and effective arrangement of a well known Tyrolean air.

"Louise Waltzes." Mrs. Buxton. Nothing better than what any planist could improvise in a few minutes.

"Mandoline et Gultar." One of Ketterer's characteristic pieces. The subject, uninteresting in itself, a peaulifully allustrated.

## THE EARTHQUAKES.

Report of Mr. Hovey, the United States Minister at the Peruvian Capital—Appeal for Aid for the Destitute. The following correspondence is published by direction of the Secretary of State:—

for Aid for the Destitute.

The following correspondence is published by direction of the Secretary of State:—

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1

LINA, Peru, Sept. 14, 1868. 
To the Hon, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States:—

Sire—In my despatches Nos. 144 and 145, dated the 22d and 28th of August, respectively, I gave you a slight account of the terrible carriquake which, on the 13th nit., laid desolate a large part of Peru, and now again it is my painful duty to inform you that a large and the most prolific part of the republic of Ecuador is in ruins, caused by a similar shock at half-past one o'clock on the morning of the 18th of the same month. This earth-quake seems to have had its centre in the province of Imbabura, near the volcano of Ocanpo, about sixty miles north of the city of Quito. Eight towns, with the adjoining haciendas and populations, are said to have been destroyed, numbering from 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants. The citizes of Otavato and Cotacachi, containing respectively about 12,000 and 8,000 inhabitants, and both situated on the shores of the Lake Mojanda, are said to have been swallowed up with their entire populations and their sites have become a part of the lake. The city of lbarra, with a population of thirteen thousand, is totally destroyed, only about three thousand of the inhabitants escaping, and the town of Atuniaque is levelled with the earth, burying all its imhabitants in its ruins. Nor is the injury confined to the cities and towns, but all of the haciendas of the province, the richest in Ecuador, grewing sugar and grain and producing large numbers of cattle and sheep, have, as it were, been swept out of existence. Quito did not suffer in the same ratio in the loss of life, but its walls and houses are destroyed. The most of the inhabitants, including the English Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Hamilton, with his large family, were driven to the open square or plaza in the centre of the city, and he, more fortunate than the others, is now enjoying the great luxur

reach.

I take great pride in informing you that Rear Admiral Thomas Turner, Captain McDougal, commanders James H. Gillis, James S. Thornton, Austin Pendergast and the other officers and crews of their commands in our navy near the scenes of danger have done all that noble hearted, orave satiors could do to alleviate the sufferings of all within their reach.

do to alleviate the sufferings of all within their reach.

The generosity of our country in days gone by has left a record that will never be forgotten. Greece, Poland, Hungary and Ireland, with no greater, if not far less claims for aid or charity, have found that in the United States there were feeling hearts and open hands for those who deeply suffer. Will not our generous hearted countrymen add Peru and Ecuador to their noble list? Our government, I know, can do no more than has been done by our navy, but I most carnestly urge and entreat that you appeal to the good men of our country to aid by charity the suffering people of Peru and Ecuador. Let those who gave bread to starving Ireland repeat their generosity, and let the Protestant and Catholic now join and vie with each other in showing by their works that the Christian's creed means good will and charity towards their fellow men; and let all others who have a heart that can feel for the sufferings of their fellow beings aid by sending a mite from their riches to the hungry, starving, naked and desolate people of these two countries. Money, clothing, food or any other necessaries of life would be bread cast upon the waters; but the supplies, to do good, must come quickly. The people are too much terror stricken to act with vigor, and the governments of Peru and Ecuador cannot now give the aid the necessities of the people imperatively demand.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, ALVIN P. HOVEY.

Secretary Seward's Reply to Minister Hovey.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1868.

ALVIN P. HOVEY, Esq., &c., Lima.—

Your despatch of the 14th September has been received. It contains a very full and careful account of the devastations which were produced in the republic of Eucador by the terrible earthquake of the 13th of August. Losing no time in giving publicity 13th of August. Losing no time in giving publicity to the painful narrative, I sincerely hope that it may excite not only the sympathies but the active charity of all the civilized nations. Your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Additional Particulars of the Effects of the

Earthquake in Bolivia.

A correspondence from La Paz, dated August 23, states that the news of the destruction of Arica reached that capital on the 22d by express. It also states that the convuision was felt at La Paz on august 13, at half-past five P.M. Nearly the whole population was made sick, like when at sea. The movement of the earth was slow and oscillating, so that the chandeliers of the parlors caught in each

movement of the earth was slow and oscillating, so that the chandellers of the parlors caught in each other. The people attribute the quake to a voicanic eruption, and all the travellers just arrived state that only a few minutes previous to the shock they noted that the heavens were lit up with a reddish glare.

The city of La Paz is situate on the east side of the Andes range in the republic of Bolivia, and at an elevation of 12,226 feet above the sea. It has a population of about 40,000. The city of Arequip a in Peru is situate in the same latitude with La Paz, but on the west side of the mountain range, and at an elevation of 7,800 feet above the sea level. It will be remembered that the shocks oegan at four minutes past five in Arevuipa and at half past five in La Paz. As all the data thus far gathered point to that portion of the Andes lying between the suxteenth and eighteenth parallels of south latitude as the centre of the convuision, it would be well to know in what direction the shocks were feit at La Paz. In Arequipa they were from south to north, and at Tacna from east to west.

A letter from Cosapilla states that the shocks were felt there on August 19 at one P. M., with far greater force than on the 13th. In consequence of the late shocks all the buildings in the town were thrown to the ground. The same thing took place in Curaguara de Carangas, which is situate thirty leagues more towards the interior than Cosapilla and in the direction of Oruro. As no noticeable shock was felt on August 19, in Tacna, Peru, situate almost in the same latitude as the places referred to above, the phenomenon has attracted attention. We present the mater as a datum for the savants to use.

The roads from Peru to the capital of Bolivia are in a horrid state owing to the immense quantities of rocks, sud, lava and water cast from the mountains.

The Convulsion in Peru

At Iquique alone nearly 9,000 tons of saltpetre were destroyed by the sea bore, leaving a stock on hand of about 4,000 tons. The exports of the article up to July 31 amounted to 60,000 tons, of which about one-twelfth was to the United States.

In Arica loud complaints are made of the conduct followed by the Prefect, General Freyre. He allowed

the soldiery to follow their own course, and made no effort to check them or maintain order and discipline. The custon house officials and he are now at loggerherds as to who must bear the blame for the robbery and pillage committed in Arica. He is accused of having given the pick of the materials sent to the relief of Arica to a handsome young woman with whom he spends his time when in that city. Various other grave charges are made against him and the troops. On the other hand, General Freyre writes to the On the other hand, General Freyre writes to the government that the whole population is a thieving one. One thing appears certain; the pillage was outrageous and of the most daring kind. The anti-prefect is also accused of brutality in preventing the poor people from taking the timber from the ruins to build temporary huts and fires for their families' comfort. The aid received from Chile and some parts of Peru were distributed to favorites and the police forced wagoners to surrender their loads, which were ransacked, and all that could be conveniently taken was appropriated by these guardians of the public for their own individual use. Thus an Indian carrier was made to give up two trunks belonging to one Senor Andres Zela. Silver plate, a gold watch and chain, four rings and several other valuable articles were stolen by the officer. dians of the public for their own individual use. Thus an Indian carrier was made to give up two trunks belonging to one Senor Andres Zela. Silver plate, a gold watch and chain, four rings and several other valuable articles were stolen by the officer.

An interesting letter from Moquegus, dated Aug. 30, says:—

"The movement during the shocks was from east."

"The movement during the shocks was from east."

to west, alternating with avitration from above to below. I noticed this especially. And the earth seemed as if about to open under my feet and leave me in the air. The shocks lasted from five tisx minutes. When the buildings had tumbled we were almost choked with dust, but a western breeze soon dispelled the clouds. The earth did not cease shaking until Sunday, the 22d of August. The shocks were more or less violent, but were always preceded by heavy discharges of electricity louder than the heaviest cannonading. In about five minutes every structure in the valley was in literally complete dilapidation, not a stone left of another. In the limestone lands all the hills were spiit and the rocks were rent into small pleces. Along the river and in the lowlands of the vine-yards large openings were made, whence issued streams of blackish and pestiterous water. I assure you that I have seen as vivid a picture of judgment day as is possible in this world. The damage done to our crops will amount to about twenty-five per cent. The inhabitants of this city and valley are encamped in the parks and felids; some are in groups with their friends, others in tenter or huts, and some in the open air. Provisions have gone up one hundred per cent at Moquegua. Labor has advanced in price from 75 cents to \$1.25 per day. So that landowners and proprietors who have houses to repair or rebuild are the greatest lowers. We have petitioned government to allow the site of our city to be removed above its old location. On our hackends work goes on, but spirits have risen greatly. The people, however, have stolen from us, as from others, a great deal of tunber to build huts; and likewise much wine."

A letter from Arequipa, dated August 31, states that the condition of the people was daily improving. Great quantities of every necessary relief were forwarded from Lima and Puno. The poor were taking full advantage of this, but the wealthy classes, who suffered most, were deterred. Extreme delicacy was necessary on the part of relief commiss

opened in the mountain exhale volcanic matter. We know, however, that a commission will be soon sent up the mountain to investigate the state of affairs.

We have had no shocks since August 28, Arequips will lose one-third of its people from emigration. Most of the wealthy go to Lima, and all will go when the yellow fever has disappeared. Our people, aided by the soldlery, are beginning to open up the streets obstructed by the ruins. Very few think of ever rebuilding. A new plan has been recommended and generally adopted—that of building the edifices entirely of wood in future. When the railroad is completed this will afford an immense source of revenue to the company.

Another letter, dated September 1, states that a great deal of trouble exists between the civil and military authorities at Arequipa, and almost every night shots are exchanged between the partisans of the Prefect and those of Colonel Luna. A new crater has been opened in the mountain, from which smoke arises. The Minister Cisneros had reached Arequipa, accompanied by Bishop Tordoya and General Alvarnato Ortiz. The complaints against the Prefect will probably cause his removal.

At Puno the violent shocks were felt from shortly after five P. M. on August 13 to one A. M. August 13, and slight ones were requent until August 23, when most terrific claps of thunder were heard, accompanied by very violent quaking of the earth. These latter shocks damaged two churches and the walls of some houses. Besides the shat.ering of the church at Villa de Lamp and some houses there, no other damage was done at or around Puno. But the terror of the people was such that the city was abandoned for the fields.

At Caravell, in about 15 deg. 30 min. south latitude, the shocks were from south to north. The earth-quake was far more violent and destructive than that of 1821. The following is an accurate statement of the time at which each violent shock was fet up to August 26. Each of the following shocks lasted over twenty seconds:—

August 14—6:15 A. M., 6:51, 7:25,

night. August 15—6:05 A. M., 7:02, 8:30, 11:12, and five in

ne night.

August 18—3:53 P. M., and three at night.

August 17—10 A. M., 12:13 P. M., and six at

August 16—3:53 P. M., and three at night.
August 18—1:10 P. M.
August 18—1:10 P. M.
August 18—1:10 P. M.
August 19—Ten shocks in the night.
August 20—2:55 P. M., 5:45, 7:10, and five at night.
August 23—2:55 P. M., 5:24, and two at night.
August 22—6:03 P. M., and two at night.
August 22—6:03 P. M., and two at night.
August 22—6:05 P. M.
August 23—6:15 P. M.
August 25—6:15 P. M.
August 26—8:25 A. M.
The letter adds that a notable circumstance was the clearness and transparency of the atmosphere.
Not a single cloud was visible except a few slight ones on the 2:st and 26th, and when they were in sight not a shock was leit. The same occurred in 1821. On the nights of August 15, 19 and 22, flashes of lightning were noticed. Such a thing was never before seen in Caravell.
On the 4th of September, at twenty-seven minutes past noon, a shock of earthquake was felt at Callao. It lasted forty seconds and the vibration was from south to north as on the 13th of August. There was no noise with the shock. At the moment of the shock a fresh breeze from south-southwest was blowing, although the day was like one in summer. In the distance, towards the western horizon, a dense, mountain-like cloud was noticed. Immediately after the shock we noticed to the west-southwest a brilliant star, apparently of the first magnitude, and at a very high elevation. This phenomenon is not so strange as some may think it, for we do not always have so cear a sky as at that time. In the afternoon we had two more shocks. Although slight they caused no little alarm. The first was at quarter past one P. M., and the other at quarter before two P. M.

These same shocks were feit at Arequipa and throughout the surrounding country.

The Bore in Chile.

When the news of the earthquakes in Peru reached Valparaiso, on the 20th of August, a rumor was started that the volcano of Aconcagua, northeast of was in action. The rumor was soon found to be groundless. The only manner in which Chile was was in action. The rumor was soon found to be groundless. The only manner in which Chile was affected by the convulsion seems to have been by the tidal wave, except as far as Copiaplo, in twenty-seven degrees thirty minutes south latitude. The tidal wave was felt, however, as far south as forty-three degrees south latitude. At Ancau in Chiloce a heavy flow and ebb was noticed about five times at intervals of half an hour each. For the three following days the tide and currents were very irregular, but no damage was done. At Puerto Montt nothing very strange was remarked in the tide. At Corral an unusual roar was heard from the sea and the water rose and fell very much and quite rapidly. The current was about ten to eleven knots an hour and kept so until three A. M. August 14, when it began to stacken until August 16. The vessels in port dragged their anchors and some collided, but the damage done was triding. At Lebu violent winds heaped up the sea and a violent tempest set in from the north. It was accompanied by heavy surges and a rapid current. At Coronel and Lota the movement of the sea was less noticeable. However, at Coronel, the recess of the ocean caused so rapid a current in the river that two lighters were dashed together and two of the hands lost. Tome was overflowed and a bridge, 300 yards inland, was destroyed by the rush of the ocean ashore.

The following letter from Quito, under date of August 19, will be read with interest:—

Angust 19, will be read with interest:—

Our summer began about the early part of May this year, and has been growing more severe all the while since. The heat and high winds increased unusually. From the end of July all through August a catarrhal fever raged epidemically. Almost every one was affected with a sort of bronchitts or pulmonary weakness, carrying some off in the space of five days. On Saturday, August 15, between three and four P. M., a heavy shower of rain and haif fell. It came on very suddenly, was accompanied by tremendous thunder. Right after the shower the weather cleared off and the sun shone out beautifulity. That night was resplendent with the starlight, and the atmosphere was very clear. But at 1:20 A. M. on the 10th inst, a powerful shock of earthquake was felt; the vibrations seemed to afternate from north to south, and then from south to north. Another shock was felt at 2:48, and another at 3:27. At 9:30 A. M. and at noon similar shocks were experienced. On Monday, August 17, there were shocks at 6 A. M. and between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon; the latter was accompanied by a shower of rain and hait, like on the 15th. On the 15th this same occurred at about haif-past three in the afternoon; and on the 19th, at about 8 A. M., snother shock was felt.

ALLEGED SERIOUS ASSAULT ON A WOMAN BY HER FATHER AT NEWARK, N. J.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon an elderly At four o'clock yesterday afternoon an elderly Englishman named John Shannon, residing at No. 227 Plane street, was taken into custody og a charge of breach and drunkenness. It subsequently transpired that, as alleged, the accused is also guilty of having committed an unprovoked and serious assault on his daughler Ellen, a married woman, twenty-four years of age. According to the woman's statement it appears that while endeavoring to calm a growing quarrel between her father and a friend and guest of his he suddenly turned on her and repeatedly struck her on the head with a tin kettle, inflicting wounds of so serious a character that the poor creature was unable to appear last evening and make a charge before the Police Justice.